

**ANNEX A, APPENDIX 1**  
**CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM**  
**EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONES**  
**EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS AND**  
**WASHINGTON STATE EOC OPERATIONAL PHASES**

**I. CHEMICAL STOCKPILE EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM  
EMERGENCY PLANNING ZONES**

**A. Immediate Response Zone**

The Immediate Response Zone (IRZ) extends approximately six to nine miles from the chemical event location. This area would be the first location to be affected by an accidental release of chemical agent and would receive the heaviest agent concentrations. In Washington State, the IRZ falls entirely within Benton County.

**B. Protective Action Zone**

The Protective Action Zone (PAZ) extends beyond the IRZ to a radius of 10 to 30 miles from the potential chemical event location. The primary emergency response is evacuation, because it is anticipated there will be sufficient time to allow an orderly and complete evacuation.

**C. Precautionary Zone**

The Precautionary Zone (PZ) is the outermost Emergency Planning Zone (EPZ) and extends from the PAZ outer boundary to a distance where the risk of adverse impacts to humans is negligible. The distance will vary substantially based upon the circumstances and must be determined for each chemical event. For worst-case accidents, which may have lethal affects beyond the PAZ, sufficient warning and response time is available to execute effective protective actions. The possibility of a release extending into the PZ is considered to be extremely remote. Therefore, the outer PZ boundary is not set prior to an actual chemical event. The primary function of the jurisdictions in the PZ is to provide support to the IRZ and PAZ jurisdictions and the population in the Marine Safety Zone (MSZ) during the course of a chemical release.

**D. Marine Safety Zone**

The MSZ is the Columbia River extending from mile marker 262, west of Crow Butte Park on the Washington State side of the River,

to mile marker 305, east of Juniper Canyon on the Oregon side of the River. The area includes all parks immediately adjacent to the River within the identified mile markers and all islands between the identified mile markers. In Washington State, the MSZ is considered to be the zone most vulnerable to affects from a release of chemical agent from UMCD because of its proximity to the UMCD, the vulnerability of people in boats on the River, and the vulnerability of workers at the McNary Dam.

**NOTE:** Washington State is responsible for warning within the MSZ (along the Columbia River).

## **II. CSEPP EMERGENCY CLASSIFICATION LEVELS & PHASES AND ACUTE EXPOSURE GUIDELINE LEVELS (AEGLs)**

### **A. Non-Surety Event-Washington State EOC Operational Phase I**

#### **1. Description**

A Non-Surety Event is a situation which is in progress or has occurred at UMCD and which indicates a potential degradation of the level of safety on-post. It is an event, which is likely to occur, or has occurred, that may be perceived as an emergency, or that may be of general public interest, but which poses no chemical hazard to on-post personnel or the off-post public. The UMCD shall adjust the emergency classification to the appropriate level as the emergency develops. Examples of Non-Surety Events are:

- a. A brush fire on-post.
- b. An unauthorized person on-site.
- c. Accidental detonation of a non-chemical munitions outside of the chemical storage area.

#### **2. Actions**

Notify appropriate state and county agencies. Current information on the event is provided. Systematic handling of information and decision-making is applied.

**3. Release Potential**

No releases of a chemical agent that would require emergency monitoring on the part of any government agency are expected unless further degradation of UMCD's safety systems occurs.

**B. Limited Area Emergency-Washington State EOC Operational Phase II**

**1. Description**

Events that are likely to occur or have occurred that involves an actual or potential release of a chemical agent with effects expected to be confined to the area immediately around the release. The release does not have the potential of going beyond the UMCD boundaries.

**2. Actions**

Notify appropriate state and local agencies. Activate the Washington State and Benton County EOCs. Provide current information on the event.

**C. Post Only Emergency-Washington State EOC Operational Phase III**

**1. Description**

Events that are likely to occur or have occurred that involve an actual or potential release of chemical agent with effects beyond the immediate area surrounding a chemical event. Releases are not expected to present a danger to the off-post public. This level will be declared when the predicted chemical agent no-effect dosage extends beyond the immediate area of the chemical release, but does not, and is not likely to, extend beyond the UMCD boundary.

**2. Actions**

Notify appropriate state and county agencies. Activate the Washington State and Benton County EOCs. Provide current information on the event. Initiate automatic protective actions and dispatch emergency workers.

**D. Community Emergency-Washington State EOC Operational Phase III****1. Description**

Events that are imminent or have occurred that can be expected to present a danger to the public beyond the UMCD boundary. This level will be declared when a sufficient quantity of chemical agent capable of causing negative health effects to the general public has been released and extends or has the potential to extend beyond the installation boundary.

**2. Actions**

Notify appropriate state and county agencies. Activate the Washington State EOC, Benton County and PZ EOCs. Provide current information on the event. Initiate automatic protective actions, dispatch emergency workers, and prepare for relocation and food control measures.

**E. Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGL)**

- 1. AEGL-1** is the airborne concentration (expressed in parts per million (ppm) or milligram/meter cubed) of a substance above which (i.e., between AEGL-1 and AEGL-2) it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience notable discomfort, irritation, or certain asymptomatic, non-sensory effects. However, the effects are not disabling and are transient and reversible upon cessation of exposure.
- 2. AEGL-2** is the airborne concentration of a substance above which (e.i., between AEGL-2 and AEGL-3) it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience irreversible or other serious, long-lasting adverse health effects, or an impaired ability to escape
- 3. AEGL-3** is the airborne concentration of a substance above which it is predicted that the general population, including susceptible individuals, could experience life-threatening health effects or death.